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Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, October 3, 1963)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who in former times didst lead our fathers forth into this land, grant Thy grace to us, their children, in these days of destiny as we follow in their train.

As we serve the present age, may we prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and eager to be the instruments of Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure religion. Save the inner life of the Nation from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way.

Imbue with the spirit of wisdom those who, in these crucial times, have been trusted with public responsibilities and authority. For the preservation of liberty, for the defeat of all tyranny, for the opportunity still to be free souls, for the redemption of democracy from its flaws and failures, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in all the world, we lift our hearts to Thee, O God of our salvation, as in the Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS WITH RESPECT TO WAR RISK INSURANCE UNDER MERCHANT MARINE ACT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the order of Thursday, last, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 927) to amend title 12 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, in order to remove certain limitations with respect to war risk insurance issued under the provisions of such title. Under the order, the debate is limited and the time is controlled.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield myself one-half minute on the bill; and I ask unanimous consent that read-

ing of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 3, 1963, be dispensed with, and that it be considered as read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and ask unanimous consent that the time required for the quorum call not be charged to the time available under the limitation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes under the bill to the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

MADAME NHU "TOO BIG FOR HER BRITCHES"

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the visit of Madame Nhu to the United States at this time not only is in bad taste but also is an affront to all Americans, specially to the mothers, fathers, wives, and children of the fine American soldiers who lost their lives in helping to defend South Vietnam from Communist aggression and infiltration, and to the thousands of other American soldiers who presently are engaged in that task.

The Government of South Vietnam, headed by Madame Nhu's brother-in-law, persists in the religious persecution of the Buddhists, who comprise four-fifths of the population of that small country, and the desecration of their temples. This outrageous oppression has been conducted under the direction of Madame Nhu and her husband, with the approval of her brother-in-law, Presi-

dent Diem. It has offended the conscience of the American people. After all, our Government was founded by men and women in search of religious freedom.

Today we learn that another Buddhist priest committed suicide by fire in Saigon. The outrageous, horrifying, ghastly persecution of Buddhists is reminiscent of Nero's Rome, when Christian martyrs walked hand in hand into Roman arenas, to be attacked by wild beasts. It is evident, from all reports, that Madame Nhu is viciously anti-American; but it is equally obvious that her aversion to things American does not extend to the U.S. dollar. Although she and all other members of the ruling clique have benefited throughout the Eisenhower administration, and since then, by economic and military aid from our country, they have manifested ingratitude and ill will.

On numerous occasions this arrogant lady has spoken disparagingly of the United States and of Americans. On September 22, in an interview in Rome, Italy, she stated:

Certain junior officials in the American services are behaving like little soldiers of fortune. They cannot understand what is going on around them. By their irresponsible behavior, they have pushed their superiors into following a confused policy.

On September 26, the Associated Press reported her as saying:

It is normal that the United States, with a population of hundreds of millions, and maybe a looser control, can find certain adventurers and saboteurs among their junior officials who do not hesitate to betray the official policy of their Government.

Of course, she offered no proof whatever for these serious accusations; and the reason is simple—there is none to be found.

On other occasions, she has publicly stated that our President does not understand the real situation in South Vietnam. On September 4, Madame Nhu told newsmen that President Kennedy is incorrect if he assumes that the Diem government has lost touch with the people. She said she did not want to believe that President Kennedy made such a statement but that if "President Kennedy really said that, it is very serious

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because it shows that the American Government is absolutely misinformed."

On September 11, she further stated:

We consider that President Kennedy is a politician. When he hears a lot of opinions spoken in a certain way, he always tries to appease it somehow. Our view is that if that opinion is misinformed, the solution is not to bow to it, but the solution should be to inform.

These are a few examples of her vicious and poisonous anti-American utterances, at a time when almost 15,000 American soldiers and additional hundreds of civilian officials are in South Vietnam, to help keep that country from falling behind the Bamboo Curtain. Sixty American officers and enlisted men have been killed in South Vietnam, while trying to help this lady's brother-in-law, President Diem, repel Communist aggression and infiltration into his country. One million five hundred thousands dollars of American taxpayers' money is being spent there every day in economic and military assistance.

Mr. President, this haughty woman brings to mind a poem by William Watson, with which I am familiar, and which is most apropos to her. It is entitled "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue," and was written about another lady whose husband occupied a position of power.

It reads as follows:

She is not old, she is not young.
The woman with the serpent's tongue.
The haggard cheek, the hungering eye,
The poisoned words that wildly fly,
The famished face, the fevered hand—
Who slights the worthiest in the land,
Smears at the just, condemns the brave,
And blackens goodness in its grave.
In truthful numbers be she sung.
The woman with the serpent's tongue;
Ambitious from her natal hour,
And scheming all her life for power;
With little left of seemly pride;
With venomous fangs she cannot hide;
Burnt up within by that strange soul
She cannot shake or yet control:
Malignant-lipped, unkind, unsweet;
Fast all example indiscreet;
Ectic, and always overstrung—
The woman with the serpent's tongue.
To think that such as she can mar
Names that among the noblest are.
That hands like hers can touch the strings
That move who knows what men and things?
That on her will their fates have hung.
The woman with the serpent's tongue.

Mr. President, it appears to me that Madame Nhu is "too big for her britches," as we say in Ohio. Now she inflicts herself in our midst. Unfortunately, it is too late for our officials to bar her entry. However, it is not too late to cancel her visa and to urgently request her brother-in-law, President Diem, to recall her to South Vietnam. Her country's loss will be this Nation's gain. President Diem should be informed by appropriate officials of the executive branch of our Government that she is persona non grata. This lady has been traveling around the world on an expense account provided by American taxpayers.

Let us bring her vaudeville tour to an end; and, hereafter, when she is pictured spending money in Paris on expensive wardrobes, let us hope it will not

be with any more of our taxpayers' money.

Her visa should be canceled, and she should be compelled to leave the country. Let her slander us from her native land or any other country, but not on our own soil.

Under President Eisenhower, and to date under President Kennedy, most Americans have favored aid to this small nation which is struggling against Communist subversion. It is important to aid governments in southeast Asia which are struggling to uphold their independence against the spread of communism. However, there is a limit to our toleration. South Vietnam might be lost to communism if we withdraw; but it is also true that it may be lost to communism while we remain, if the regime continues its atrocious policies and is incapable of mobilizing the country in its behalf.

Therefore, along with 22 of my colleagues, I have sponsored a Senate resolution calling for an immediate end to military and economic assistance to South Vietnam, unless its Government—Madame Nhu and her family—abandons its policies of repression against its own people, and makes a determined and effective effort to regain their support.

Mr. President, if Madame Nhu has any intention of helping to bring about such reforms and of truly helping her country, rather than herself, she should be at home, working toward that end. I urge that officials of our State Department arrange for her speedy departure.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] 5 minutes on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

MARITIME LABOR DISPUTE

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the dispute between two labor unions which has caused the beaching of the ship *America* still goes on. The *America* has twice been prevented from leaving its port. As I have previously mentioned, on the first occasion 956 passengers were on board waiting for that ship to set sail on the Atlantic Ocean. Two unions were fighting and arguing. The cause for the argument which was given was that there was a segregationist employee of one of the unions working on the ship. That was a mere pretense. The fact is that a fight between two unions was in progress, and those two unions—one especially—without regard to the rights of the owner of the ship and the privileges and rights of the passengers, decided that that ship would not leave port. The passengers were waiting for the ship to set sail. They finally were informed over the loudspeaker that the ship would be beached, that it would not leave port, and that they had to disembark.

The second sailing, which was scheduled last week, was also stopped.

Now a third sailing, which is in process, has been declared to be stopped.

If that were the abuse alone it would be bad. But these same unions are re-

sponsible for the beaching of the \$90 million nuclear-propelled ship *Savannah*, built by the taxpayers of America.

The *Savannah* is a part of our country, so far as nuclear-propelled vessels carrying passengers and cargoes are concerned. Because of the demands of one segment of the Union, which could not be met without abominable flouting of obligations, the *Savannah* was beached. That dispute started 3 months ago at least. It is still in progress.

The U.S. Government and the taxpayers anticipated that the *Savannah*, massive in size and beautiful in appearance, would make visits to various ports of foreign nations. There, in a measure, we would exhibit the achievement of our country—\$90 million of taxpayers' money was invested in that leviathan of the seas. But the *Savannah* lies in port, "dead as a doornail," unable to leave because the maritime unions have a power far greater than the United States in determining what shall be done by American citizens, American business and American taxpayers. To me, it is incomprehensible that two labor unions are able to paralyze our Government.

Mr. President, I have mentioned the *Savannah*. I have mentioned the *America*. I now wish to mention the 35-day strike imposed upon the ships carrying the U.S. flag on the east coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Every American ship carrying our flag was immobile in port for 35 days. Industry in the interior States and on the coast was paralyzed. No one was able to do anything about it.

An 80-day moratorium was called by the President. In those 80 days nothing was achieved. Then the strike went on for 35 days. Finally, alleged negotiators or mediators were appointed who acted as arbitrators for the unions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader if I may have 2 additional minutes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Ohio 3 additional minutes under the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The unions succeeded quite well in gaining their objectives. I point out that in the past 6 months there was the 35-day paralysis of the sailing of all ships from the east coast and the gulf coast; the stoppage of the sailing of the *Savannah*; and the stoppage of the sailing of the *America*.

But that still is not the end. In every interior port on our Great Lakes assaults are being made upon employees, and sabotage is indulged in. Yet the Government is not able to do a thing about it.

I think it is wrong. It is a shame. It is a confession of impotency on the part of the Government and the American people.

I contemplate introducing a bill tomorrow. I had hoped to have it ready several days ago, but I did not get it drafted. I hope that the bill will cure the situation. I call upon Senators, especially those who represent States in the coastal regions, to awaken to the threat